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A Little Journey

to the

Home of Elder Pardon Tillinghast

By

John Avery Tillinghast

and

Frederick Wheaton Tillinghast

Read at the third reunion of the descendants of Deacon Pardon and Mary (Sweet) Tillinghast in Providence, Rhode Island, September 4, 1908





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A Little Journey to the Home of Elder Pardon Tillinghast.

I.

N the year 1625, His Majesty Charles the First, by the Grace of our Lord, King of England, Scotland and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., ascended his ill-starred throne. He found things in a suf-

ficiently bad way, thanks in considerable part to his own ill-advised policy immediately preceding his accession. Everywhere the air was full of passionate discussion of two subjects—the prerogative of the king in the levy of taxes, and, even more important in the popular mind, the fear of a return of the religious dominion of Rome. Turbulent and radical times were those, when the king was reduced to the levy of so called benevolences from his subjects in order to raise money which the commons refused to vote—money for the royal private purse—money for the support of

royal wars to establish the royal succession in far off German Provinces — money for the royal favorite, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham. Those were the surprising days when the people, instead of the barons, took it upon themselves to go so far as to pass votes of censure upon the acts of the Crown, and to call into question its right to impose taxes without the consent of the House of Commons.

Charles was hardly fitted to understand or deal with such an attitude, at least wanting "stronger battalions," or the wherewithal to create the same. Yet he might possibly have weathered the storm had he confined his high-handed policy to things Imbued, however, with his fatal conpolitical. ception of divine right, he tried to interfere with the consciences of his subjects, and in 1633 instructed the Archbishop of Canterbury to reduce the English church throughout England to complete uniformity of ceremonial. The communion table was accordingly fenced with rails and referred to as an altar, at which communicants were expected to kneel. And we may imagine the furor which was created among the Puritans, now very numerous and influential, by a royal order in

which the king directed that no hindrances should be thrown in the way of those who wished to dance or shoot at the butts on Sunday afternoon. Apparently the Continental Sunday was even then a political issue.

Flat refusal to have any part in such a system caused the suspension and deprivation of many non-conformist clergy. A royal attempt to force a new Prayer book on the Scotch nation in 1638 caused a civil war in which Charles had the worst of the argument and had to make concessions, and the final straw which drove the Puritans at home to revolt was the attempted seizure and imprisonment of certain of the more radical members of the Commons for treason. There followed at once the momentous events of the civil war, the battles of Edgehill, Marston Moor and Naseby, the rise of Oliver Cromwell and the trial and execution of Charles—events familiar to everyone.

Viewed in the large, the reign of that unfortunate monarch was a period in which the political events, great and small, of many previous years, saw their logical culmination, and bore their appointed fruit. It was emphatically a time of changing ideas regarding things both religious and po-

litical. The Puritanical conception, so long of minor significance, so long baited and ridiculed and held in contempt, in the language of one of its exponents, swept away many high cobwebs in the house of the state, and effectually put an end, for the time at least, to any possible religious compromise with Rome. It was, too, a time of physical as well as mental unrest. A veritable exodus of refugees of various sorts was going on, peopling Holland and the American Colonies with some of the most energetic, conscientious and worthy citizens of Great Britain. Almost every town sent its quota, large or small, of its best citizens to carve out their fortunes upon other soil.

H.

In the midst of such an atmosphere, a young man named Pardon Tillinghast grew up in his home at Severn Cliffs, Beechy Head, in the County of Sussex, now known as Eastbourne, on the southeast coast of England. His surname is said to have been originally derived from the three words "till-in-haste," which gives us an inkling as to the occupation of our forbears in Germany, or the hills of Scandinavia or Arya, or wherever else the name

originated. Little is known of his early history, but tradition says that he was a freeholder and started life as a shopkeeper. From his subsequent history it is safe to assume that of all the Roundheads in England, his was among the very roundest, and that from behind the counter of his shop he watched with keen interest all the earlier events I have so briefly described. Non-conformist, heart and soul, tradition has it that on the outbreak of the civil war he joined the army of Cromwell, in which case he may have taken part in the battles of Edgehill and Marston Moor.

At any rate, whether subject to persecution because living in that part of England still loyal to the king, or despairing of any peaceful solution of the controversy in which the country was plunged, he finally, at the age of about twenty-three, left his home and friends to seek a new home in the wilderness of America, where he would be free to think what he liked, and say what he thought.

Ш.

Seven years before Pardon came to this decision, Roger Williams had been driven out of Massachusetts on account of his so called "dangerous doc-

trine" that every man had a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and had founded a plantation at the head of Narragansett Bay which he named Providence "in grateful remembrance of God's providence to me in my distress." Acquiring from the Indian Chiefs the land upon which the city is now built, it was his intention to make the colony a place where persons who were harrassed eleswhere for their religious beliefs could find a home and be free from persecution. A colony composed of such persons must have appealed to young Tillinghast, who accordingly joined hands with them soon after landing in America in 1643, or thereabouts, and he continued here, with a brief intermission, for over seventy-five years, until his death.

Shortly after coming here he, with other young men, signed a document accepting a free grant of twenty-five acres of land apiece, and agreed to be governed by the will of the majority, a circumstance not lacking in elements of surprise, considering the temper of these gentry. His name is the second one signed to the agreement, and the first mention in writing in this country of the name of Tillinghast.

Soon afterwards, a portion of the land conveyed to Roger Williams by the Indian Chiefs was, by common consent, divided up into about fifty narrow lots called "Home Lots." They all bordered on the "Towne Street," so called, which is now North and South Main Streets, and was at that time merely a shore road running from Fox Point along the east side of the Great Salt River, as the Providence river was then called, up into the country towards Pawtucket. From the Towne Street, they extended easterly up the hill to what is now Hope Street, each lot containing about five acres. The dividing lines between all these lots ran east and west, the lots being separated by stone walls, many of which may still be traced. The land which was allotted to Pardon Tillinghast, or which he soon purchased from an early owner, was the fifth lot from the southern boundary of the original fifty lots and is near the corner of what is now South Main and Transit Streets.

All of the Home Lot proprietors built their houses back from the Towne Street so as to give each house a strip of greensward around it. An orchard was generally built in the rear of the house on the west slope of the hill, and narrow lanes were laid out between the lots, allowing passage for the cattle going back on the hill to pasture. All the houses were a story or a story and a half in height, with a large chimney at one end. Generally the houses had but one room below and a chamber in the half story or attic, access to the chamber being obtained by ladder. At the rear of the houses, where Benefit Street now runs, each proprietor, independent to the last, laid out a separate graveyard for the use of his family and his descendants. Upon his home lot, Pardon Tillinghast built his house which, like those of his neighbors, was small and built of rough woodwork that was wrought chiefly with an axe, and following the example of his neighbors, he also located a graveyard in the rear of his lot. There he is now buried, together with about thirty of his descendants.

When Benefit Street was proposed to be laid out for the benefit of those who had built their houses on the side slope of the hill some distance up from the Towne Street, there was violent opposition, since such a street would run through the graveyards of all the original owners of the Home Lots. The matter was compromised, however, and the street as completed in 1756 wound

and crooked about, so as to avoid, as far as possible, disturbing the graves. In later years the inmates of all of these graveyards, with the exception of our own, were removed, the street was widened and straightened, and it is now one of the most dignified streets in Providence. Our own burial lot, as a result of the generosity of the descendants of our common ancestor, was recently improved, and a substantial monument erected in place of the original ones, the inscriptions on which had become almost entirely obliterated by the course of time. It now is an historical landmark, not only to ourselves, but also to all those interested in the early history of the Town of Providence.

Here, remarkable, in the words of a contemporary, "for his plainness and piety," Pardon settled down, captain of his own soul, far from popish kneeling at altar rails, and, we may be sure, never again disturbed by his neighbors dancing or shooting at the butts of a Sunday afternoon.

IV.

The early records of the Town of Providence show that business rather than agriculture appealed to him during his life in Providence, since one of the first public records of the affairs of the early town sets forth the fact that he was allowed ten shillings for the use of his boat.

In 1679 he was granted, on his petition, twenty square feet for building him a store house, with privileges of a wharf over and against his dwelling house. This was the first wharf built in the Town of Providence, and was the beginning of the most extensive commercial transactions done at this time in the town.

The public records show that with his business enterprises, his political and pastoral duties, he must have led a very active life. That he had the confidence of his fellow citizens in a marked degree is shown by the fact that he was a representative from Providence in the Colonial Assembly for six years, a member of the Town Council for nineteen years, and Town Treasurer of Providence for four years. As to his religious standing in the colony, of which he passed nearly seventy-five of the ninety-six years of his life, there can be no question.

The First Baptist Church had been founded by Roger Williams immediately upon his coming here in 1636. According to its early records, the members at first met in a grove, unless the weather was wet and stormy, when they assembled in private houses. For over sixty years the church had no meeting house of its own, although there were no fewer than three thousand people scattered over Providence in the year 1700, mostly Baptists and Quakers. There was even no place in town for holding civil proceedings. At about this time, probably since 1688, the minister of the church was Pardon Tillinghast, he being the sixth successor to Roger Williams, who had separated from the church shortly after his connection with it; and in the year 1700 the pastor showed his affection for the church by building its first house of worship in America, upon a lot owned by him on the west side of North Main Street, nearly opposite Star Street. According to tradition it was a rude affair, in the shape of a hay cap, with a fire place in the middle, the smoke escaping from a hole in the roof. At first, the pastors of this church received but little for their services, and that little was received through voluntary contributions. Some of the elders even doubted their right to receive anything. Governor Jenckes,

however, in a letter which is still in existence at the rooms of the Historical Society, wrote as follows:—"Elder Tillinghast taught that it was the duty of the church to contribute towards the maintenance of the elders who labored in the word and doctrine of Christ; and although for his own part he would take nothing, yet it remained the church's duty to be performed to such as might succeed him." As Huckleberry Finn naively said of Uncle Silas—"He never charged nothing for his preaching, and it was worth it, too!"

Seven years before he died, Elder Pardon deeded this house, called the "Baptist Meeting House," together with the lot on which it stood, to the church and their successors in the same faith, the consideration as stated in the deed being the "Christian love, good will and affection which I bear to the church of Christ in Providence, the which I am in fellowship with and have the care of as being the elder of the said church." In the same instrument he describes the faith of the church to be the same as that now held by the Six Principle Baptists, referring to Hebrews vi: 1, 2, as an authority for so limiting its succession. He probably preached there until his death.

In the words of a local historian, "he was as liberal a preacher as could be asked for, since he preached for nothing and threw a meeting house and lot into the church treasury."

This rude place of worship was used until 1726, when a new meeting house was built on a lot south of that on which the old house stood. It appears from an old account book that the expense of providing a dinner for the people who raised the meeting house was as follows:

- I fat sheep which weighed 172 lbs.
- I lb. of butter
- 1/2 peck of peas
- 2 loaves of bread, which weighed 15 lbs.

Unless the loaves were of larger dimensions than usual, it would seem that the bread which mother used to make was not all which it has been cracked up to be.

This house was occupied as a meeting house until 1775, at which time the house and lot were sold, and the proceeds invested in the present church, which is not excelled by any other in Providence, either in design or manner of execution.

The steeple was furnished with a bell and clock, both imported from England. The bell weighed nearly three thousand pounds, and bore the following motto:

"For freedom of conscience the town was planted,
Persuasion, not force, was used by the people.
This church is the eldest, and has not recanted,
Enjoying and granting, bell, temple and steeple."

This bell was split in ringing, was recast and now bears the following inscription:

"This church was founded A. D. 1639, the first in the state, and the oldest of the Baptists in America."

Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the tone of this bell when it was first hung, and some individuals broke a small piece from it with a sledge hammer. Either this improved the tone, or else taste has changed, for it is now regarded as one of the finest-toned bells in Providence.

V.

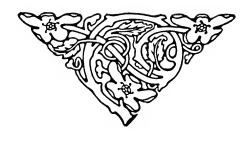
Pardon Tillinghast was twice married, and had three children by his first wife and nine by his second. His third son, Philip, succeeded to his father's business, that of a merchant, which he carried on and greatly extended, owning several ships at sea, two of which he lost in one year. He became wealthy, as wealth went in those days, and replaced the old log cabin by a residence which was said to have been, at the time of its erection, one of the finest in town and which was still standing on South Main Street up to a few years ago. A local historian who visited the house states that it was once truly aristocratically said that "the buffet was filled with silver and the kitchen with slaves." It was two stories high with western basement and dormer windows, corniced doors, window frames, beaded clapboards and a monstrous chimney five feet square at the top.

The great fire-place in the parlor was adorned with fifty-two blue Dutch tiles, each having a scriptural picture and its proper text. The first paper on the walls was imported from France, while the floor was painted in imitation of Mosaic work. Five generations of the Tillinghasts occupied this ancestral home.

Pardon Tillinghast had a good name. Roger Williams speaks of him as being a "leading man among the people called Baptists at Providence."

To know that Roger Williams was his warm friend and fellow laborer in the cause of humanity and religion is to know that he was a man of positive convictions and of that rigid mould of character which marked him as one of the leaders of his time. He died in 1718, aged ninety-six years.

Such, in brief, were the surroundings, the character and life of our common ancestor, the founder of the Tillinghast family in America.



Tillinghast Genealogy.

PARDON TILLINGHAST, 1st, of Alfriston, county Sussex, England.

Pardon Tillinghast, 2nd, of Alfriston, county Sussex, England, born at Stroat, county Sussex, England, Sept. 1, 1604, baptized Sept. 25; died in 1665; brother of John Tillinghast, the 5th Monarchy Man.

PARDON TILLINGHAST, 3d (Elder Pardon), born at Severn Cliffs, county Sussex, near Beachy Head, England, in the year 1622. Came to Providence, R. I., in 1643 or 1645. Died Jan. 29, 1718.

Married (1) —— Butterworth; they had three children of the second generation:—

- I. Sarah.
- II. John.
- III. Mary.

Married (2) Lydia, daughter of Philip Tabor, 1st, of Tiverton and Dartmouth. They had nine children of the second generation:—

- I. Lydia, born Jan. 18, 1665; married John Audley.
- II. Pardon, Jr., born Feb. 16, 1666, died Oct. 15, 1743.
- III. Philip, born Oct., 1668, died March 14, 1732; married Martha Holmes.
- IV. Joseph, born Dec. 16, 1669, died Dec. 1, 1763; married Freelove Stafford.

- V. Benjamin, born Feb. 2, 1672, died Sep. 14, 1726; married Sarah Rhodes.
- VI. Abigail, born March, 1674, died 1744; married Nicholas Sheldon.
- VII. Mercy, born 1678, died Nov. 13, 1769; married Nicholas Power.
- VIII. Hannah, married John Hale.
 - IX. Elizabeth, died 1750; married Philip Tabor, her cousin.

Second Generation.

PARDON TILLINGHAST, JR., born Feb. 16, 1666, died Oct. 15, 1743.

Married (1) Mary Keech. They had five children of the third generation:—

- I. Joseph.
- II. John.
- III. Mary.
- IV. Mercy.
 - V. Philip.

Married (2) Sarah Tarbox.

Third Generation.

JOHN TILLINGHAST, born 1690, died Oct. 21, 1777.

Married (1) Ann - :

- (2) Phebe Greene;
- (3) Ann Greene;
- (4) Abigail Thomas.

Nine children of the Fourth Generation:-

- I. Amv.
- II. Mary.
- III. Pardon.

By second wife (Phebe Greene):-

- I. John, Jr.
- II. Ann.
- III. Welthan.
- IV. Lydia.
- V. Benjamin.
- VI. Charles.

Fourth Generation.

CHARLES TILLINGHAST, born April 5, 1729, died 1775.

Married Abigail Allen. They had 8 children of the fifth generation:-

- I. John.
- II. Pardon (Deacon). III. Joseph.
- IV. Phebe.
 - V. Allen.
- VI. Charles.
- VII. Mercy.
- VIII. Amey.

In 1775 Charles Tillinghast was appointed recruiting or enlisting officer by the General Assembly of Rhode Island (see R. I. Colonial Records, volume VII., page 359) and was very active in the work, so much so that the Tories informed him if he did not stop his active work in that direction they would kill him.

At Quitnesset Neck, R. I. (North Kingstown), in November of the year the Revolutionary war broke out (1775), he sent his son John on horseback to mill, and while on the way, the latter was seized by the Tories and made a prisoner, dying from rough treatment. In the same month four masked Tories entered his house at night. They held a pistol to his wife's head while she had a six-months'-old child in her arms. They took him out of bed, drove him naked to the beach, put him into a boat, and carried him prisoner to Block Island, where he died (from wounds?) seventeen days afterward.

Fifth Generation.

PARDON TILLINGHAST, born North Kingstown, R. I., June 28, 1763, died West Greenwich, R. I., Nov. 20, 1816.

Married Mary Sweet of Exeter, R. I. Born Oct. 2, 1770, died West Greenwich, R. I., Aug. 19, 1854. They had twelve children of the sixth generation:—

I. Charles.

II. Susannah.

III. Sylvester.

IV. Mary.

V. Allen.

VI. Pardon, Jr.

VII. Joseph.

VIII. Abigail.

IX. Tabitha.

X. Phebe.

XI. Thomas Sweet.

XII. John.

Tillinghast Family Reunion,

Providence, R. I., September 4, 1908.

Names of those Present.

The number before each name indicates which of the twelve families they represented, viz.: (1) Charles; (2) Susannah; (3) Sylvester; (4) Mary; (5) Allen; (6) Pardon, Jr.; (7) Joseph; (8) Abigail; (9) Tabitha; (10) Phebe; (11) Thomas; (12) John.

A cross (x) before a name indicates not a descendant of Deacon Pardon

Members of the different families connected by marriage are counted the same as those of lineal descent.

11	Edward M. Tillinghast	Arcadia, R. I.
11	Waldo Tillinghast	Plainfield, Conn.
7	Edith M. Tillinghast	Providence, R. I.
I	Eva H. (Tillinghast) Smith	Washington, R. I.
11	Mary C. Tillinghast	Plainfield, Conn.
x	Charles B. Crainer	Detroit, Mich.
x	Mrs. Howard Crainer	LaCrosse, Wis.
x	Susannah C. Crainer	LaCrosse, Wis.
11	Annie Louise Tillinghast	Plainfield, Conn.
x	F. M. Travis	Torrington, Conn.
2	Mrs. Susan A. Heath	New London, Conn.
2	Addie R. Heath	New London, Conn.
2	Mrs. Albert P. Martin	Central Falls, R. I.
2	Mildred Martin	Central Falls, R. I.
12	Rev. Whitman L. Wood	Pawtucket, R. I.
12	Mrs. Laura A. (Straight) Wood	

I 2	Mildred A. WoodPawtucke	t, R. I.
3	* 1	
3		e, R. I.
ΙI	Hope Tillinghast Eddy East Providence	
11	Mrs. Mary Tillinghast AustinBrooklyn,	N. Y.
I	Frank Bailey Smith, M. D	
12	Mrs. Angelin Tillinghast DanaPawtucke	
12	Newton Tillinghast DanaPawtucke	
12	Frederick Wheaton TillinghastPawtucke	
1	Charles Tillinghast Thayer Putnam,	
I	Mrs. Charles Tillinghast ThayerPutnam,	
1	Katherine F. ThayerPutnam,	
?	Mary J. Tillinghast GouldProvidence	e, R. I.
X	Lillian Milton HammondProvidence	e, R. I.
12	Mrs. Ellen F. Tillinghast	t, R. I.
7	Mrs. Nellie A. Buckley	
7	Mrs. Janette C. EdwardsJewett City,	Conn.
7	Cora F. Buckley	
6	Mrs. Mahala E. GortonPawtucket	
6	Mahala C. Gorton Pawtucket	
6	George Tillinghast GortonPawtucke	
Х	Edythe H. WaitePawtucker	
Х	Phebe M. Waite	
7	Mrs. Cora E. Hyde	
7	Elizabeth A. Alfred	Conn.
X	Martha P. OrrAuburn	
6	Alice M. Ryder Pawtucke	
6	Mrs. James B. PaynePawtucket	
6	Mrs. Richard H. RyderPawtucker	
7	Byron A. Colvin	
7	Mrs. Byron A. Colvin	
3	Frank A. Tillinghast Edgewood	
8	John A. BatesWest Greenwich Center	, R. I.
8	Mrs. Emma J. BatesWest Greenwich Center	, R. I.
5	Clarence J. TillinghastProvidence	
5	Mrs. Jennie M. Tillinghast Stainton Providence	, R. I.
х	Mrs. M. E. B. AndrewsProvidence	, R. I.
5	Angeline V. TillinghastProvidence	
X	Mrs. Charles H. Remington East Providence	, R. I.

x	Waldo Tillinghast
	William C. Middleton
7	Mrs. William C. Middleton
•	Walter H. Middleton North Attleboro, Mass.
7	Mrs. Azubah D. Bennett
7	Mrs. Charles W. Harward Providence, R. I.
7	Eva M. Harward
7	John D. Tillinghast Parker
4	
4	Mrs. Margaret Parker
4	Charles B. Parker West Greenwich, R. I.
4	John Tillinghast Parker West Greenwich, R. I.
12	Mrs. Marsena E. Tillinghast GortonProvidence, R. I.
12	Mrs. Stella Gorton Woodward Providence, R. I.
12	Avery Tillinghast GortonProvidence, R. I.
12	Henry C. Gorton Providence, R. I.
I	Albertus F. Wood Danielson, Conn.
1	Mrs. Albertus F. Wood
1	Earle F. Wood
7	Beatrice Tillinghast Lakewood, R. I.
7	Mrs. Ida Tillinghast HortonLakewood, R. I.
4	Caleb B. Parker Providence, R. 1.
4	Mrs. Carrie D. Parker Providence, R. I.
4	Carolyn D. Tillinghast Parker Providence, R. I.
	Mrs. A. A. TillinghastPawtuxet, R. I.
	Minnie L. Tillinghast
12	Mrs. Susan Avery Tillinghast Nichols
12	Albert Rodman Nichols
X	Frank A. Tillinghast, M. D Arctic, R. I.
X	Rev. E. A. Hanley, D. D., Pastor First Bapt. Church, Providence, R. I.
3	Mrs. Daniel W. TillinghastAuburn, R. I.
3	Harold C. Tillinghast Auburn, R. I.
3	Donald F. TillinghastAuburn, R. I.
3	Byron C. Tillinghast Providence, R. I.
3	Henry C. Tillinghast
3	Mrs. Annie E. Tillinghast Chartley, Mass.
3	Irene N. Tillinghast
3	Mrs. Ida Tillinghast Hawkins Auburn, R. I.
7	Mrs. Alice Tillinghast ShawLakewood, R. I.
7	Albert Earl Shaw Lakewood, R. I.
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7	Joseph Lewis Tillinghast	Lakewood, R. I.
7		Lakewood, R. I.
x	and the same of th	. Providence, R. I.
х	Walter E. Cherry	Providence, R. I.
4	Mrs. Mary J. Tillinghast	. Providence, R. I.
4	and the same of th	
4	TO I T MILL I	
4	Alice M. Tillinghast	. Providence, R. I.
11	Mrs. Mary R. Tillinghast	Hope Valley, R. I.
4	Mrs. Ella J. Stone	Providence, R. I.
4	Herbert N. Durfee	Providence, R. I.
4	Mrs. Susan E. Durfee	Providence, R. I.
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12	Mrs. Grace B. Tillinghast	Frovidence, R. I.

	der Fardon Finnignast	
x	Charles S. HazardEast	Providence, R. I.
11	Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast	Arcadia, R. I.
ΙI	Elizabeth H. Tillinghast	Arcadia, R. I.
3	Frederick A. Tillinghast	
3	Abel G. Tillinghast	
3	Mrs. Sarah E. Tillinghast	
4	Charles A. Stone	
4	Eunice Abbie Tillinghast	. Danielson, Conn.
8	Alexander Peck Bates,West Green	
4	Ralph G. Colvin	Thornton, R. I.
X	Ernest A. Chase	
12	Louella Tillinghast Straight	
12	Mrs. Ella M. H. Straight	
12	Charles Tillinghast Straight	
		,
	(1) CHARLES	. 12
	(2) SUSANNAH	. 4
	(3) SYLVESTER	. 14
	(4) MARY	. 17
	(5) ALLEN	· 3
	(6) PARDON, JR	. 8
	(7) JOSEPH	. 20
	(8) Abigail	. 8
	(9) TABITHA (No living descendants)	
	(10) РНЕВЕ " " "	
	(11) THOMAS	. 20
	(12) JOHN	. 19
		<u> </u>
		125
	Others present	., 22

Officers

of the

Tillinghast Family Association

1908-1909.

	Pres	sideni	f:				
John Avery Tillinghast					•	Providence, R.	[.
Firs	st Vice	e-Pre.	siden	t:			
CALEB B. PARKER						Providence, R.	ſ.
Secon	nd Vi	ce-Pr	eside	nt:			
Fred Waldo Tillinghast	•				Cen	ntral Village, Com	١.
Secret	ary a	nd T	reasu	erer :			
CHARLES TILLINGHAST STRA	AIGHT		P. 0	Э. В	ox 62	6, Pawtucket, R.	I.



A Little Journey To the Home of Elder Pardon Tillinghast













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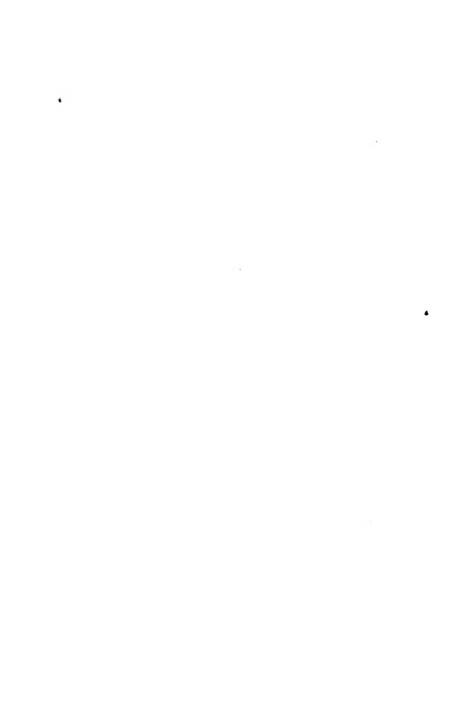












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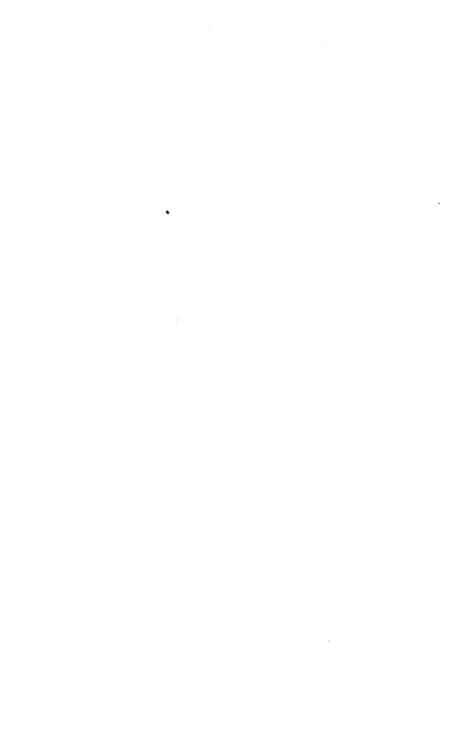


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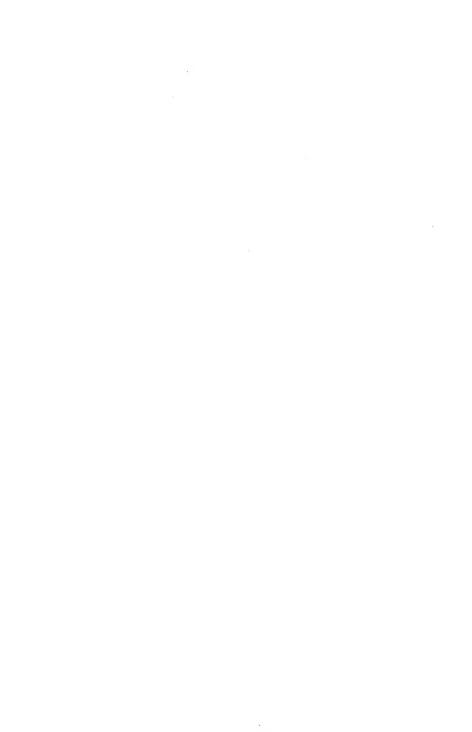






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